

1895

Journal

Acapulco

Jan^y 1st to March

8th Poichutla,
Oaxaca.

E. W. Nelson

3/134

MS

de mta

Trout

mont

1.96/22.83 11.66
196
323
196
1270
1176
124

Due from E.A.G.

Nov. 12th 76.89

Dec 12th 50-

Jan 1st 50

Feb 1st 50

226.89

Stamps
Feb. 11 = 11.66

238.55

Dr. H. Wheeler

Dayuea

Acapulco (Guerrero)

On Jan'y 1st, 95. We left our
camp at La Venta de Aguacatillo
* crossing a sandy flat ascended
to the top of a low ridge. From the top
of this pass at about 1000 ft. we could
see the ocean & across to the shore
of the bay lay the town of Acapulco
about 6 miles beyond. Descending
the steep rocky slope we came to
a gate & custom house where all
articles entering the town pay postage^{to go}
duties. By use of my letters I managed
to get our outfit through without exam-
ination. Descending to the narrow
plain which lies between the foot-
hills & the bay glimpses of the sea were
seen but soon shut off by the cocon-
nut groves scattered along the
shore. The hills are lying all

about the oval bay forming
the harbor. This bay is 3 or 4 miles
across & is partly shut in from
the sea by a couple of rocky islands
making a fine sheltered anchorage
~~near~~ just in front of town which
lies at the north side of the bay -
A small old fashioned fort with
moat & drawbridge is built on
a low hill at the edge of town on the
shore & a ~~pest~~ quarantine hospital
is built on the outer island.
The town is along the water & thence
up the slope of the bordering hills & contains
about 4000 people. Close by is a
graveyard said to contain over 100000
dead, including 2 Am. consuls, thus showing
the deadly character of the climate.
The present consul, Edgar Battle, told
me that the deaths here far exceed the
births. The town is very poorly built
mainly of adobe houses all of one
story except some 4 or 5. About the
borders of town & numbering over half
the population are the half jacoals of
the native people. This is a coaling
station of the P.M.S.S.Co & many war
vessels coal here.

A considerable percentage of
the natives here are mixed
Negro & Indian blood -

The hills which rise all about the bay
are of granite and are overgrown
with low woods of scrubby trees &
bushes. Between the town & sea
a narrow ridge cuts off the
bay & is supposed to add to the
unhealthiness of the town. The people
began a cut through a narrow
& low part of this barrier some years
ago but gave it up & it now lies
like so many other things in this
country that are started with great
enthusiasm only to be abandoned
as soon as the novelty of the idea
wears off -

On our arrival we
found the "Hotel Pacifico" where the
U.S. Consul & a few other Americans
were boarding. Among these I was
surprised to meet Dr. E. Palmer who is
here collecting plants. From
the 1st to 9th of Jan. we remained
at Acapulco resting from the trip

and working the vicinity.
For the last two days on the road in
two days after my arrival I caught
a little blood but this soon ceased
I soon felt pretty well over the
effects of my illness at Chilpancingo.
In Acapulco are stationed 1500
soldiers which are held as a menace
since the insurrection in this
region, the fall of 1893 -
The presence of these troops has
added to the general uneasiness
of the town. The soldiers are
followed by their women & some
children & these camp about in all
manner of shelters & are seen
cooking masses of food for their men
over little fires in corners & shelter
places near the quarters.

These women have the reputation of
being great thieves & are said to steal
all manner of small articles that
they encounter about town. The soldiers
are also equally bad as they are largely made
up of criminals who are forced to enlist.
During our stay at Acapulco several parties
one consisting of about between 20 or 30 men,
were brought into town under a strong
guard & were enlisted. These are mainly
men taken from jails about the country
where they were confined for various

offences & were released & brought
in by the recruiting party sent out
to get a new supply of men. These
men desert at every opportunity. My
assistant was going along a trail
at the foot of the hill beyond town one
morning when a soldier came running
by, gun in hand & panting with a
scared look on his face, & as he came
unexpectedly upon Goldman he
exclaimed "you have not seen a
soldier running away with a gun
near here have you?" & not waiting
for a reply continued his flight.
Directly after getting out of sight along
the trail he turned into the thicket &
was not seen again. ~~From that~~
~~place on~~ During my stay here the
soldiers were drilled on an open
space along the sea shore & a
narrow stone walled open ditch
about 18-24 in. wide ~~crossed~~
the drill ground. The company of rurales
here were taken across this small
opening many times & never with-
out from 1 to 6 or 8 of the horses falling
in this insignificant ditch which

was so narrow that the infantry
marched across it without breaking
their steps. It was a ridiculous per-
formance to see this much noted body
of Cavalry partly rolling on the ground
& the rest of the troops broken into great
confusion by such an obstacle.

During one drill witnessed the soldiers
were given a rest in the middle of the
exercises & the women present were
swarmed in among the men. The moment
the ranks were broken many of these
women carried clay jars & dishes with
food & numbers of the men ate on the
spot. The necessity for eating there
could not have been greater as the drill
only lasted from 10 to 2 hours in the
last half of the P.M. & was held within
10 minutes walk of the barracks.

This is a great peculiarity of these
people, however, to eat at all hours
& places. One sees it in travelling as
sellers of cooked food swarm about
the trains at a large proportion of the
stations & find buyers constantly so
that one sees eating going on from
morning until night.

Many kinds of a good, thin skinned
quality are shipped to San Francisco
from this place. Living here is the
family of a son of the old Californian
Sutter of Sutter's Fort & early

gold digging excitement
They are from a Mexican mother
but all talk English.

* While walking through the bushes at
the border of town one day I ran across
the old Cannons that once formed
the defence of the fort but have been thrown
aside here as out of date & useless.

* Back of town the hills rise in a high
ridge to from 2500-3000 ft. & appear
to be a ^{broken} spur-like range extending out
from the high mts. of the interior.

The country in general is overgrown
with thickets & low woods now
becoming a heavy forest although many
species of the humid tropical zone
occur, such as mahogany,
Logwood (Palo de Campeche) India rubber
& others. The summer climate is
damp & hot but the winters are
hot & dry. At 2000 ft. above town
the climate is much cooler & 2
small species of oaks that I have
not seen elsewhere are common.

One great cause of the unhealthiness
of this locality is due to the great changes
in temp. between night & day. The
ordinary temp. in shade during the
middle of the day was from 78 to 84°
while at night there was a fall of

from 12 to 20°. The air being damp
this change ~~was~~ is a severe one &
Deaths from consumption are numerous.
During my stay I contracted a very severe
cold which laid me up on the road.

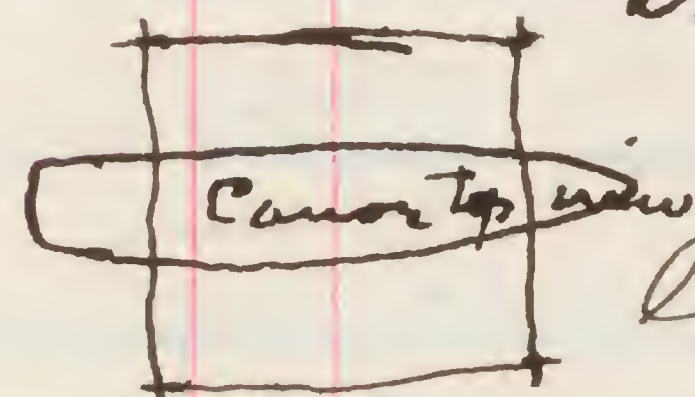
Gold is reported to have been found in small
grains & nuggets in the small streams
coming out of the hills near town
here but no effort has been made
to develop any places or other mines
or even to prospect. The authorities
here are said not to look favorably on any
work of this kind.

On Jan 9th we made a trip along the
coast in a canoe to the bay of El Marques,
a small bay just south of Acapulco bay,
where it is said that Cortez refitted his
boats while working on this coast.
This may be a legendary idea with
small foundation.

At the Marques we stopped at the
Rancho of Hda. del Potrero & stayed
for several days collecting. ~~One of the~~
~~is~~ The house where we stayed is built
on a sand ridge within 100 yds of the
open sea shore & the nights were very
damp & cold. One unexpected thing
noted along the coast here is the scarcity of
Sea fowl. A few Blk. Skimmers, Man o' war birds
and Brown Pelicans were all that were
noted. No sea birds were seen either
in Acapulco bay or elsewhere along the
shore.

RTH on the coast
During our stay the weather remained
clear but a faint smokiness in
a layer over the sea showed
the presence of a thin humid belt.
The Hda. del Potrero was about
5000 lime trees in a very neglected
state & full of mistletoe & other
parasites. On the brushy ground
sand dunes bordering the shore
at this ranch are thousands of large
rabbits & about the coconut
groves are many squirrels which
eat the nuts & flowers.

After several days we returned to
Acapulco in a large dug out canoe
with outriggers lashed across
to project on each side thus:



These are made of a couple
of stout poles of equal
length lashed crosswise

on canoe & then a couple of lighter
poles lashed across the projecting
ends & having a downward curve.

In the stern a man sits with
a broad bladed paddle & 2 or 4 oar-
men row. The oars are lashed to

are upright chole pins & have short rounded blades.

On the morning of Jan 27th at 4.48^h o'clock I was awakened by the sudden outburst of furious barking of all the dogs in town. A moment later I heard a low faint roar like the sound of distant breakers. This increased rapidly apparently coming from the mts. until the air became filled with the loud swelling roar that seemed to come rushing upon the town like the terrifying sound of some fierce beast. Suddenly as the noise was at its loudest a sharp but light earthquake shock was felt & the noise died away toward the sea. This was the strangest & most startling noise I have heard coming from such a cause & was decidedly alarming. (NOTE)

On the 29th of Jan. we left Alcap. and started back toward Oaxaca keeping along the coast through the low hills & across level stretches. On the 30th we reached San Marcos a village of

San Marcos—

perhaps a couple of thousand people. During the 29th Goldman had a severe chill on the road & that night a high fever. We failed to reach any stopping place until after dusk. Then we found a small group of wicker huts before some of which were burning small fires about which the women were cooking supper. Riding up to the first of these I asked if we might stop for the night & was granted a ready assent. The people were part Indian & part negro blood. They were well disposed & very civil. While we made our arrangements for the night various villagers came up & sat about watching us curiously but with unobtrusive manners. The children were running about naked & the woman was naked to the waist a Calico skirt tied about the waist by a string being her only garment. For a small sum she let me have her wattle bed under a shed in front of the house where I slept. The raw air added to the soreness of

my throat so that when we
reached San Marcos I felt com-
pelled to give up going farther until
it was better. Goldman also was
sick from the frost so that both
of us had the pleasure of being
invalids at the same time. Fortunately
we found a comfortable place to
stop at the house of Señora Margarita
Zuñones.

Jan'y 3rd to Fri'y 8th

We remained at San Marcos.
I had a severe sore throat & inflamed
bronchial tubes which were very
difficult to cure. Fortunately it finally
began to leave me (the inflammation)
without any present serious consequences.
As already noted San Marcos contains
several ~~the kind of~~ ^{the kind of} people. They are
Indian & mixed bloods (negro) & are a rough
brutal lot of savages. The fall of 1893 they
killed the govt tax collector here in a fiendish
manner. ~~the~~ A party of men were drinking with
him in the most friendly way one evening in
the house of Sra. Zuñones & the next a.m. these
with others numbering about 25 in all caught
the collector & taking him outside of town
stripped & shot him. Then they cut out his
eyes & tied him to a stout pole by one

hand & one foot & then holding the naked
body thus aloft paraded through the
town with it & afterwards buried it
half within & half without the consecrated
ground of the ~~churchyard~~ ^{burial ground}.
None of the men taking part in this
affair were punished.
The chief sport of the men here is to get
drunk & then parade the streets
firing guns & pistols sometimes
for a large part of the night. One of the
leaders in this sport is said to be
the "Presidente". The Sra. Zuñones
is the widow of an old Mex. General
& has with her a daughter of 35 or 40 yrs.
also a widow with several children.
They are much more civilized than
the people among whom they live &
have the largest store & their house is
the usual stopping place for travellers.
For the first 2 or 3 days of my stay here the
two women & the children sat at the table
with us but becoming a little acquainted
they lost their shyness & I was surprised
to see them place their dinner on
the floor near the foot of the table &
on a cloth & the entire family squatted
about eating with their hands from
little bowl like earthen dishes &
a few plates without a knife fork or spoon.

The old lady divided the meat with her fingers among the others and the meal was eaten after the true Indian fashion. This is an example of the uncultured status of these people yet the old lady had been in San Francisco & some other parts of Cal. with her husband & came from the tablelands of Guanajuato.

She served our meat the same way i.e. tore the large pieces of fried meat into small fragments with her fingers & also dismembered chickens the same way. She was a very kind old woman & in doing such things merely did as she was accustomed. Some ~~meat~~ roast meat was brought on next one night & no knife provided so I asked for a clean knife to carry it. She looked about the table & then asked an Indian who was eating at the foot of the table for the knife he was eating with, (he was a remarkable exception in this). I told her I wiped the knife on the table-cloth & handed it to her but I hastily interposed my own knife & afterwards managed to get along without expecting much refinement of service.

Stopping at this place was a young French-American, Paul Silva, who is hunting this coast with 4 native hunters after plumes of the white heron. So far he has found them scarce & rather scattered. He has been killing the birds since Dec.

For the few plumes some have & the 25¢ he gets out of each skin. He reports alligators as being common in the lagoons of the coast here. These do considerable damage to stock & a few cases are told of their having killed people. Some are said to attain great size. Finally my health became so that I could proceed on the journey & we left here on the 8th & travelled all day in a S.E. course & were forced to keep going until night fall overtook us before we reached the town of Copala. There we got permission to stop overnight at the house of the storekeeper here named Macario Figueroa. Here we found the storekeeper a half caste Spanish-Indian who does considerable business & is worth some property. He is married to an Indian woman & had a boy of about 5 or 6 running about naked. For supper we had dried meat, coffee, tortillas & pepper sauce. For breakfast the same. The meat & sauce were put on each in a single plate & they evidently expected two of us to eat out of the same dish. When I asked for a couple of plates to eat from the woman appeared surprised & asked what I wished them for. I told her & she handed them to us with a look of disclaim on her face.

I then asked for knives & forks at which she went into the next room & I heard her tell Figueroa that we wished knives & forks in a tone of consternation at such a demand. She soon returned without them for no such article existed in the house so we ate with our fingers.

The next day (9th) we went on for another long day to the village of Juchitango which like San Marcos & Copala is built about 6 or 8 miles from the sea & contains several hundred people.

On the morning of the 10th we went on and reached Ometepe early in the afternoon. Nearly all the villages & the small groups of huts called Cuadrillas that we passed from San Marcos to Ometepe are built on bare tops of low hills where they get the breeze from the sea & are also out of the unhealthy bottoms. Water is carried to many of these villages from a mile or more in earthen jars.

Soon after leaving Juchitango we noticed that in the villages & ranches we passed through a large proportion of the houses were round with conical roofs.

These houses like the square ones are built by setting upright poles in the ground close together & capping them about 7 or 8 ft. from the ground by the

roof of poles lashed together by vines or tough bark & covered by a thick grass thatch - the latter

being often covered with palm leaves. These houses have an opening left in one side for a door & have one or more platforms for sleeping made by extending a set of thin sticks fastened together in two places over the frame. On this a mat is spread & the bed is complete. Very commonly a hammock is hung inside or outside below the shade of a shed like structure or roof on 4 posts, built just outside & against the house. In the larger villages usually one or more square houses have tile roofs. When we came near Ometepe we met large no's of people on foot or riding mules, donkeys, or horses. Some of the women astride. They were on their way home from market day at Ometepe. Reaching the latter place we ~~first~~ found no place to stop at at first as there is no hotel or other guest house in town. Finally we found the store of Mr. Luis Mendez - an American who has lived here a long time & were given the privilege of stopping

there while in town. This place contains several thousand people but is a very poor appearing town as the houses are nearly all of very rough primitive architecture. We were particularly surprised to see the almost ruinous condition of the place from effects of the earthquake of Nov. 2nd 94. The walls are cracked & cracked in all directions, porches were fallen & a number of houses fell during & after the earthquake. The entire town appears as if ready to come to the ground at the next sharp shock. During the night of the 11th - 12th there sets of light shocks were felt. First came 3 shocks in ~~an~~ quick succession the first one awoke us & when the roof walls began to crack from the second & soon after one a few moments later I sprang for the door. Goldman attempted to follow but damaged his shin against the corner of a box on his way while a Spanish clerk who slept back of us sprang wildly against our beds & we could hear him struggling to get by & becoming more frightened as he made more noise. When the shocks were passed he went back to bed groaning & acting as if quite ill for some minutes.

Since Nov. 2nd we are told that slight shocks have occurred here very frequently. From the extent of damage to the houses here it is evident that this earthquake was much heavier here than at any other place we have visited.

News - Return Jan 25 & 28th 95 the people of Acapulco were notified by telegram to the Prefecto that the Gov't wished them & the residents of the district to make it a loan of \$40000 to assist in paying expenses of the war with Guatemala (which has not been declared). There were several meetings of the businessmen & it was decided to raise the money provided the Gov't would turn into a sinking fund to repay the loan all profits from the Custom House there beginning with the date of the loan. To this proposition the Gov't agreed. I was informed afterward.

RTW

Df Hacienda del Capricho

On the 12th we left Ornelas & made 9 miles in a S.E. course to the Hda. del Capricho on the E. side of the Sta Catalina Riv. This is the property of Señor Mendez. There is a small cotton gin press here & a small group of negro mixed bloods who grow corn & cotton on the lands of the Hda. They pay \$2⁰⁰ a year for land & each one uses for corn & 3⁰⁰ for cotton land. The native houses are all round here & the people of all this coast are very ignorant & brutal. They all carry machetes and when drinking use them in bloody fights at the least provocation. Huge deep scars across the face are common among the men as results of these brawls. When sober they are cowardly & peaceable enough. They are very lazy & have an extremely rude agriculture. For a corn crop they clear a piece of woods burning off the smaller material. Then corn or cotton is planted merely by making small holes in the unbroken soil & putting in the seed. It is a common belief among them that land will not yield a second good crop so the next year they clear another piece & leave the former one to grow wild again. In this way the community works over

a large extent of country in a few years and destroys great values in rubber, mahogany, Brazil & Campeche & Rosewood. Mr. Mendez gives this as the reason for a present scarcity of rubber trees along the coast where they do well & get to be a fair size in damp bottom land. A curious thing is noted in a quite general use of American axes along this coast south of Acapulco which seem out of place among ~~the~~ poor tools. The practice of wife stealing is followed all along the coast country from Acapulco south among the negroes & ~~half~~ mixed bloods. The man usually arranges with the woman or girl & she is outside the house when he comes with ~~his~~ his friends on horseback & she is carried off to some other village & after they have lived together as man & wife some time the man goes to the father of the girl & asks his pardon for having taken his daughter & this is granted. Then the bride comes back & a dance is given at expense of groom in the house of bride's parents. Should the girl not wish to go & the man desire her then he goes to her house suddenly with a number of companions & while some keep off the father or brother

Mem - Years ago considerable
placer gold was found in the
bed of a small creek just
back of the edge of town at Aca-
pulco. Much excitement was
created along the coast & at San
Francisco. A lot of American
miners began to come in &
then the Governor of the State
issued an order prohibiting any
further placer mining there &
so the matter has remained
until now. The formation is gray
granite. It has been suggested
that this gold was from Cal.
that in the early days it had
been stolen & hidden in this
small wash & never recovered
until the bag decayed & the gold
was washed down the bed of
the wash by summer rains.

others carry off the woman by force.
If the father or brother is present
or about when a woman is
being taken it is the proper etiquette
for them to attack the lovers &
his friends with their machetes.
For this reason the latter usually go
in force enough to overpower any
resistance.

Cotton sells at the gin here
for ~~75~~ 3 cts. a lb. uncleaned
& the cleaned cotton is
worth 12 cts. The seed has no
value although a soap factory
is just starting near here.

Small cotton gins are
working all over the coast
country in this part of Juer-
ro & adjacent parts of Oax-
Mr. Chas. A. Miller & Luis
Mendez, both Americans
living P.O. Ometepe & are
large land owners here.
Mr. Mendez told me that he had

Mem. —

On Hda. del Capricho
are some ancient
artificial mounds —

Mem. — Living on walls of
houses at Acapulco &
along the damp coast belt
is a small semitransparent
lizard called Salamangueza
it was hidden during the
day but came out & ran
about on the walls in the eve.
They had a loud chirping call,
note something like chūk,
chūk, chūk. This was heard
usually at dusk or about
dawn. They eat small insects
flies, &c.

purchased land amounting
to 180 square miles for about
\$20000 dollars — The damp river
bottoms are utilized in the dry
season for corn & para grass.
During the rains they are
overflooded over most of their
surface. Cotton is grown on
spots a foot high water mark.
Tigers are reported to occur here
rather commonly in the
rocky hills on which a
low growth of brush & trees is found.
Saw several pheasants like the
Penelope taken in Vera Cruz.
During the time your stay at the
Hda. from 12th to 15th several
slight earth quakes were felt
which were always accompanied by
a dull rumbling sound which
was always heard in advance
of the shock & ended with it. On
one or two occasions the noise
was heard without perceptible
shock.

RTH

Feb. 16th we went on about
15 miles to the ~~town~~ village of Lawpauk
where we stopped at the house of
one of the principal men.
There we remained the 17th & 18th
as my horse became very lame
at the Hda. & I hoped to cure him
here. The smith at Dmetipie
had driven a nail into his
roof so to lame him. This place
is across the line into Dax. It
is on the border of a large
dry plain partly open ~~but~~
grassy country but about half
covered with a low growth of
trees & bushes which are found
along drainage courses & slopes
or hollows whenever the soil
first retains moisture.
The people here are ~~partly~~ mainly of
negro blood & the village is
made up of a mixture of round
& square jacalis with a
few small adobe houses -
We had very poor service

As for as food went here, as it was
made up of a little ^{dried} meat with
tortillas. The people were ex-
cessively dirty and our dried
meat would be set before
us on a ^{single} plate & the tortillas
laid on a filthy fragment of
cloth & so the table was ready
for us to go ahead with the
meal. The entire family in-
cluding father, several boys
2 girls of 10 & 11 & 2 servant women
& a man slept in the ^{open} corridor
on rude ~~bed~~ bed frames covered
with stretched cowhide. Many
of the women went about
naked from waist up but
usually with a ~~tr~~bozo thrown
about head & shoulders.
Although oranges, bananas &
other fruits might be grown
by these people they are only
raised in a very few instances
from the indulgence of the people.
Cotton & Corn with some beans &
tobacco are the crops grown.

everything is planted by the
subterfuge methods. & always by
deforesting a piece of land
every year or two at the end of
the second crop the land has
become so hard that no more
crops can grow on it. Here
we secured a number of
porcupines (Synethers) &
tried to get ant bears but none
were secured although they
occur here in small no's.

While here a child of 5 years
died & was laid on a board with
paper ^{real} flowers about her &
then a fandango started &
continued that day all the follow-
ing night & until the next after-
noon when the people left the
house in procession a woman
carrying the body on the board
on top of her head & passing
slowly through the village singing
a slow chant in company
with the others. They went to the
Church door with the body

the bell under a low shed
nearly was rung a few times
then the procession went
on row in silence to a grave
yard outside the village where
the child was buried without
coffin of any kind even the board
~~box~~ which she had been carried
being brought back to the house.
The abundance of wood on every
hand left no excuse for
burying in this way except for
the excessive indolence of these
people. They are easily excited
to brutality & have the reputation
of being readily hired to do
murders. Two of the negroes
of this section were hired a
few months since to assassinate
Mr. Miller at Jajinicuilapa
& shot at him twice without
succeeding. They had nothing
against him & it was supposed
that the attempt was made

by a neighbor who objected
to mill & sowing land & fencing
it when he had desire to
let his cattle run.

During our stay here two or
three slight earthquakes were
noticed. On the 19th we left
& proceeded 24 miles further
to the town of Pinotepa del
Estado. My horse was very
lame & had to be led. Here
a blacksmith fixed its hoofs
said it would recover in a
few days - so we are forced to
another aggravating delay.

Pinotepa has about 2000
people & is a straggling town
on an irregular sw. slope -
Its main business is with
the cotton crop of the lowland
& stock raising. A considerable
number of whitewashed adobe
houses are found along the

winding, irregular,

^ main street along which
the highway to Doxaca passes.
There is a telegraph office,
Post Office & several stores
here. The people are mainly
mixtecos or mixed blood
of Spanish descent. Negroes &
their strains are very few
but are said to be numerous
on the lowlands near the coast.
The Indians here speak a
dialect of the mixteco which
varies very little from that of
the interior. This section forms
a part of the Mixteca Baja -
The people (Indians) still wear
here their ancient costumes.
The men a pair of wide cotton
trousers fastened at the waist
by a cebo & a short jacket
of drilling or heavy cotton cloth
dyed a dull nut brown.
This jacket has no collar
& comes down to the upper
edge of the trousers so that

The body of the woman about
the waist becomes exposed at
almost every movement.
Fastened to the ~~back~~ upper
border of the jacket behind
are two little tassels of colored
threads of some shade of red.
The people usually go barefoot
although some sandals are used.
These jackets of the men are
not open in front but
are put on over the head -
The Cowmen wear tight ragged
browsers of tanned deer skin
dyed brown with a jacket of
the same color having long
 sleeves that hang over the hands
with a slit on one side below
so that the hand is not
wholly enclosed. The
Indian women were walking about
town by scores naked from

the waist up. A tight skirt consisting of a broad strip of striped, handwoven cloth is wrapped tightly about the hips & hangs straight down to the ankles. This is held in place by a handwoven sash. About their heads the women usually had a square piece of handwoven white cotton cloth that usually hangs about the shoulders & may cover nearly all of the body or be folded merely on the head leaving the body quite naked above the waist. Sometimes the white cloth is replaced by the "kui-pil" which is a sack like garment coming to the knees & with short flowing sleeves & only open at the top by a round hole for inserting the

*
men -

Mexican newspapers publish that at sea near Omiltepec after the earthquake of Nov. 2^d evidences of a submarine ~~volc.~~ had been seen & a light given out by it. ~~Mr. Mendez~~ who lives here & owns lands extending to this part of the coast discredits this statement. Lava is said to be found on plains about Guaymas.

head. These huipiles are of hand worn cotton cloth with various figures woven into the cloth & with an embroidered band about the neck opening & stripes running from shoulders to hem before & behind. Many of the younger women are pleasant faced & rather attractive appearing the breasts are rarely well formed & hang down flat & pendulous in the middle aged or old ones. They sell tortillas, fruit, dried fish, &c about the market here. Both men & women are short but rather well built many being sturdily formed. Their faces are rather short & oval & their ~~heads~~ features while often rough or irregularly formed are generally fairly well proportioned.

Men - When Americans come to Mexico & marry the children except in rare cases grow up in the local society with the ideas & habits of the Mex. associates so that the result is that they become a part of the common population with none of the force & character that may have made their fathers successful. The father adopts the native tongue & in the case of Mr. Luis Mendez the children know no English.

Their cheek bones are not very prominent and the general form of the face is a short oval. The men wear the hair cut rather short. The women have long & rather coarse black hair which is twisted into a long roll & then wrapped like a band about the crown. The color is a rich ~~brown~~ warm brown. Their eyes are dark brown.

As a rule their noses are straight ^{& somewhat flattened} with rather rounded ^{thick} ends & alae. A small proportion of them have aquiline noses & some faces are strangely like a typical Sioux countenance but these are rare. These people do trading with those of the interior. All products from this part of

Bay, adjacent port of
Guas, are shipped from the
Bay of Tecomanapa at the
mouth of the Rio Sta. Catarina
in Guas. While we were here
at Purotepa ~~they~~ the Secy of
the Municipio told me that a
band of 6 bandits has been
robbing for some time on
the roads of the coast country
but although many efforts
have been made to get them
they have failed. Recently about
200 men made an unsucces-
ful search for them. The same
man said that when bandits are

The President of Pinotepa

Don

told me that from sometime in April 1894 to the present time, Feb. 22, 1895, the Jefe has had killed about 25 bandits. Although the death penalty is abolished by law in Oax. It is only by such methods that the country can be governed.

captured in this district the Jefe now in office orders them hung although by law the death penalty is abolished in this state.

In March 1894 the Jefe Politico of this dist. (Jamittape) was assassinated by bandits while riding through a cañon. The present Jefe has used the bandits with great severity and as a result the district is greatly improved. Before the present Jefe they tell me that horses & other animals were stolen from the town of Pinotepa at night & sometimes even corrales in town had to be guarded. Since robbing began to be rewarded by hanging the

people have become much more honest. At Llano Grande which is also in this dist. I was told the same thing. During my stay at Pinstepa I have lived in the municipal building, or town hall & have had a chance to see what is going on. The town has about 2000 people & the rest of the Municipality about as many more people or 4000 in all. To attend to the writing & other business of this small community there has been on duty & busily occupied constantly a Presidente municipal, a Regidor & 1 or 2 copyists, a Chief of Police & 8 to 10 men besides the jailer & 7 soldiers. Then there is the man who has

Charge of the portazgo or local
Customs - During the day there
is a constant succession of people
coming before the Presidente with
all manner of little quarrels
& complaints which he hears
gravely & his judgment is
usually final & accepted by
the people. One case was
of an Indian woman who came
to complain that her lover
had struck her. He admitted it
but alleged in defence that
he had come in & found his
woman with another man
which she did not deny.
When the case calls for it
the offending party is put
in jail or fined - The whole

proceeding has a kind
of patriarchal look. The
indians in their peculiar
costumes & frequently squat-
ting about on the floor while
the case is being discussed
but rising to speak each
in his turn.

* Copy notes in here

All the morning of Feb 23 my
Assist. went on to Jiquila to
do what work he can until my
leave is well enough for me to
go on. In the eve. of the 22^d
after dark a half dozen men came
quietly to the municipio & were
armed with revolvers & went
off with the 8 soldiers here. They

came & disappeared silently
~~in~~ in their bare or sandalled
juts. They failed to get the men
they were after as just before they
reached their goal a body of
100 men hunting bandits came
there & their men took to the hills.
A band of 6 to 8 bandits are being
hunted vigorously but with no
great success as two of them have
been taken so far. They rob people
of whatever they have such as
costly hats, saddles &c. &c.

Among cases brought before
the President ~~was~~ one of a vaga-
bond who was complained of by a
native as being without occupation

or means.

As such can only live by
stealing they are given a term in
jail with work on the streets.
Another man had a ~~person~~ or
workman brought in stating that
the fellow had got pay in advance
and then had gone away without
working the proper time. The presi-
dente talked to this man & told
him he must work out his time
or if he ran away without doing so
he would have him brought in
~~and~~ treated like a thief. The
man agreed to do the work & went off
with his employer. The present
gov't both local & general is

continually making efforts
to suppress brigandage & similar
crimes but the ignorance &
degradation of vast numbers of the
population make this difficult.

I was surprised to learn
last night that none of the
municipal officers are paid
anything for their work except the
secretary. This includes the
police. The system here is to
choose ~~4~~⁴ sets of men
~~each~~; 4 sets are named
for police duty for a month,
each set serving a week without
pay. This set is then for until
the end of the ~~second~~ month

or period of ~~8~~⁴ weeks.

They are free from this service for a year following their one of service - There are 9 Regidores whose duties are to see to the proper condition of the schools, streets, public buildings & grounds & attend to any repairs ^{or improvements} that are being made (this is in Pimotepe).

At 2 P.M. on the 23^d the band of 100 men who are hunting bandits passed through town some on horseback & some afoot - They are armed with such weapons as each possessed & a great variety of shotguns of old cheap patterns with no barrels

a very few repeating rifles
made up the list of fire arms,
nearly everyone having ~~one~~
~~more of the~~ some species of
fire arm & all carried machetes
of which at least one half were
carried naked in the hand. Tied
to the saddles or slung over
the left shoulder of the footmen
were net like sacks in
which a supply of tortillas
& dried meat for several days
if necessary was carried.
The party was made up wholly of
mexicans, part of blood & Indians
wearing the common cotton

garments dirty & ragged
with wide flat hats, & made
a wild, half savage looking
band. In Pinotepa the
frames & doors of houses, &
store fixtures furniture &c
are largely made of mahogany
of which boards a foot across
are about as large as can be cut.
Up to this size this word is said
to be common along this part
of the coast as well as the Palo
de Campeche.

* The court held by the Presidente
of Pinotepa was an arbitrary
but fatherly kind of an affair.
One man came to complain

of a workman who had rec'd some
pay in advance, as is the custom
with these people, & had then run
away without working it out. This
man had been brought along by the
complainant & the Pres. told him that
he must return & work out his time
or he would have him put in jail.
Another complained of a man as
a vagabond & he was sent to
jail. An old woman complained
of having been beaten by a man
& he was put in jail. Every
Sunday a general license is
given for anyone to get drunk
who wishes & he is not arrested
unless he disturbs the peace.

during the rest of the week,
however, anyone found about the
streets under the influence of
liquor is at once locked up.
The new gov. of the state has
recently issued a circular
to all authorities urging them
to improve & keep in good
repair the roads & particularly
calls attention to the practice
of burning over large tracts of
forest & orders the local
authorities to prevent this.
Such circulars however
will have but little effect
when the authorities themselves
are doing this on the common lands.

As no plows are used the lands
are roughly cleared & planted
one or two seasons to corn or
other crop. Then the soil becomes
so hard packed that a crop
cannot be grown & the land
is abandoned & a new forest
area is cut out for a field.
As the most moist & richest
spots of land on hill & bottom
are selected it follows
that the best parts of the forest
are thus destroyed and as the
dry brush in this newly
cleared land is burned at the
end of the dry season the fire
extends into the woods on all

sides & often runs over large
areas. On Feb 23^d I
sent my assistant on to
Jugrila with the outfit leaving
me at Pinotepa until my
horse can travel. Finally
on the 28th I hired a horse to
ride & taking a mose along
to lead my horse & return with
the other one, I left Pinotepa
and crossed 22 miles of hilly
country overgrown with brush
& scrubby trees varied by a few
barren grassy areas to the
town of Jamiltepec the head
of the district. The hills run from
100-500 ft. & along road var all

of the same white granite noted
somewhere along this coast. The
town is at an alt. of about 1000 ft.
and has numerous coconut palms
scattered about the ~~place~~ -
It is a poor collection of huts
or jacales with a few ^{small} poorly
made adobe houses in the
middle of the town. On the 2^d of
Nov. '94 the same strong
earthquake shock was felt here
as throughout this region on Dec.
30, '94 came another shock
still heavier in this place which
cracked the walls of many of the adobe build-
ings and one corner of the new
official building that is being
erected here of brick.

From the time of the earthquake of
Nov. 2^d up to the present date
earthquakes of slight force accom-
panied by a rumbling noise
have been of almost daily occur-
rence & some days from 3 to 5 occur.
The Sr. Politico Cristóbal
Palacio recently made a visit
to the extinct crater of Cha-
cána on the sea shore near
San (close to Tututepec) to
see if he could find any signs
of recent disturbance but none
were noted. The volc. is a low
hill on the coast & has considerable
sulfur mixed with scoriae &c
on its sides & at the summit

a temperature of 51° Cent.
was observed in crevices
from which gases were
exhaled. The Jefe told me that
near Chacana is a somewhat
higher hill called Cerro Horn-
oso also said to be an ext. volc.
The reason he made the trip
was because he had heard
many subterranean reports
the rumblings accom-
panying shocks usually
from that direction. The
next a.m. (at 8 o'clock on the 29th)
as I was leaving the town behind
me I heard two muffled
reports like distant cannon
shots. Both in the direction

of this old role. no shock
was perceptible. The people
of Jamitapre have been
alarmed by these numerous
shocks, & that they have built a
jacal in which the school is
held & everyone living in
adobe houses has constructed
a jacal in which they sleep
in an open space far from
danger of falling walls at night.
In the day they use the adobe
buildings. The jefe has his
sleeping jacal in front of the
office. I was given a room
in an old adobe building
with large cracks in the

*
At Aguila, Guerrero, on July 15/95
at 12:47 P.M. an earthquake was felt
that lasted 28 seconds at 10:10 P.M.

P.M. same day another one lasted
45 seconds. The last was very
strong & accompanied by a loud
subterranean noise ending with a
report like a cannon shot.
(Extracted from Mex. newspapers.)

walls while the family
occupied a newly built
jical in front of the house.
During the night two shocks
were felt at ^{long} intervals &
after the second one I must
confess that I slept but
little for the uncertainty
was too great. A shock
much milder than those of
Nov. 2 or 3. It would bring
the roofs of these half ruined
buildings down over one's head.
* The Jefe ^{came} here to this
place last April to replace the
former Jefe who had been assassinated
by robbers in revenge for an

effort he had made to capture
one of them. The present man is
an old soldier of the revolutionary
days & he at once put in practice
a military regime. He ordered
shot at once all known robbers or
bandits as soon as they were caught
the result over 75 have been
disposed of since the arrival of
this garrison. He has the country
searched for them at short
intervals & the result is that
the district is becoming tolerably
peaceable & honest. Before his
arrival the thieves came into
the towns at night & stole horses
& mules out of corrals & com-

mitted other depredations.
The Jefe admitted to me that
he had the thieves shot for what
can you do with such people
he added in deprecation.
He added that when he came
here the local officials such
as Presidentes, &c. were in
league with the thieves. That
his measures have been well
taken I can testify from what
I saw. In Ilangraude the
people said we need not fear
having our things stolen for
"the Jefe is very severe now &
robbers are shot since he
came". The same idea

was expressed elsewhere & the only cause of honesty among the people seemed to be in their fear of the punishment they were likely to get. From what I saw of the Jefe I took him for a plain, straightforward man with remarkably little affectation & as being much more accessible to the common people than most men in his place. He struck me as being peculiarly fitted for the office in this community where his kind of rule is all that prevents semi-anarchy. On the next morning I took the road again on a horse & was

ished by the jefe with a
"Tupil" ~~on~~ foot ~~base~~ as guide
and to take back the horse from
the Rio Verde. At two P.M. we
reached this latter place after
travelling about 25 m. ~~first~~
through the hills near Jamitipee
& then along ^{up} the valley of the Rio
Verde with tributary flats which
are dry at this season.

In these bottoms were seen
a number of trees & shrubs for
the first time. The growth was
low but dense the scrubby trees
being matted by bushes & vines
into dense thickets over large
areas —

Excepting several flycatchers
& Collier's Magpie & tropical birds
were not numerous & no mam-
mals were seen except a
couple of squirrels in the morning.
A few jacals were passed where
Indian & negro mixed blood were living.
My "tupil" did not know the road
most of the way and kept trying
to get out of going farther. Several
times he called out "Señor, Señor,
I can't go any farther." but
did it so good naturedly & was
so easily persuaded to continue
that it was amusing rather than
annoying. Finally we came to

the ~~2nd~~ Crossing of the Rio Verde
where my "tupil" took the horse
I had been riding & I hired another
with a man to go with me at
once to the next village en-
route where we arrived about
5 P.M. ~~here~~ and I thus made
40 miles ^{today} despite my lame horse.
At this village of Sepanixtatmaca
the people were holding a
council over the invasion of
their lands by some neighboring
villages. The President, Secretary
& Regidores were sitting on
benches against the wall
of the municipal building

the other men were grouped
about at ~~800~~ 8 or 10 yds.
distance, squatting in a
semicircle on the ground
& discussing the matter in
a quiet way, each speaking
from his place. As no one came
out on my arrival I sent in my
letter & soon that produced no result
so, after waiting until nearly dark
I went into the council and
talked pretty sharply to the President
for his neglect whereupon he
quickly sent men stirring
about to get the things necessary
for my horse & for my own stay
overnight as well as inquiring

another horse for me to use on
to the next village tomorrow.
It was curious to see how quickly
the people here became attentive
as soon as I had shown them that
although a foreigner I expected
them to do their duty. After passing
a flea tomentid night I
made an early start the next
morning & reached the village of
Panixtatuaaca a little before
noon, crossing a rough, hilly
country between. In fact
from the Rio Verde yesterday
the road is always among the
hills but is roughest after
leaving the first village.

Jepanistahuaca is 15 m. from
Rio Verde & Panistahuaca
is 16 m. further. The former
place is in the dry hills
but the latter is ~~among~~ ^{in a}
narrow valley where the water
of a creek enables the people
to grow oranges, bananas
sugar cane, etc. After some
delay at this place I secured
a small mule & a man to go
on to Juquila which is 13
miles farther. The road
became still more hilly the
slopes being steeper and
higher with pines along the

RTH

ridges & down the slopes.

Several fine clear nat. streams
of small size flow down the
deep canons here.

At about 4000 ft. the oaks
^{on n. slopes} & pines showed that a cooler
climate was entered. But
these were few until an
alt. of about 5000 ft. was
reached. This is the alt. of
Juguila itself which is a
small dingy town of low
adobe houses & jacals with
tile & thatched roofs. It is
a town of only a few hundred
people. And is built on a steep

hillside & ridge so that the streets
houses are seen climbing
about one above the other in
a confused & broken manner.
On an artificial terrace in
the middle of the place is a huge
Church building of masonry
& adobe that ~~has~~ ^{has} a pitched roof
that appears to contain as
much material in its walls
as goes to make up all the rest of
the town. This loc. is at the extreme
lower edge of the frost belt & a
few small coffee orchards are
found about the houses in town
where the houses protect them.

The Coffee plantations of this district
which give it its reputation are
a considerable distance from the
town & we pass them on our way
to Pochulla. The town of Huquila
has a fallen appearance and ei-
dently has no benefit from the
Coffee boom.

The Jefe Politico here is Octav-
iano Jijon - He has the largest
Hda. in the dist. ^(La Esmeralda) which he
claims to contain 100000 each
of Rubber, Cacao & Coffee trees.

His rubber is at about 80 ft
and 8 ft. trees yield about 4 oz. rubber.
These he transplanted from nurseries
at 2 yrs. of age.

The Rubber & cacao on the
Jijon plantations are irrigated

The rubber trees are planted in
nursery 8 in. apart ^{in rows} & kept
there until 2 yrs. old.

10,200 lbs.

Cacao is at about same alt. as
rubber & at 8 yrs. just begins
to yield. Jijon considers Cacao
the best crop as comp. with rubber.
This tree is transp. at 6 or 8 months
of age but the least injury to tap
root causes the plant to die
so that a considerable percentage of
these trees 25 to 50 have to be replaced.
At a higher alt. ^{2500 ft.} ~~7000 ft.~~ on the
same Hda. ^{without irrigation.} Jijon planted 20,000
Coffea trees & cultivated them
for 3 yrs. at a total cost of about
\$2600 & this year (end of 3d yr.)
he gathered from these trees a
crop worth over \$3000. Thus more than
repaying original cost.

I was afterwards informed that
one method Gijón employed
to get men to work on his land was
to sentence petty offenders to
work there a week or so at a
time. For this a large delegation
went to Oaxaca to complain &
he was suspended from office
for a while but was soon re-
instated again.

5/5
* Left Jiquila March 4th
& travelled 23 miles to the village of
Opala lying at an alt. of 11,000 ft.
in a S.E. course across a sharp
ridge that rises to 7000 ft. just
east of Jiquila then descends in
a long steep slope toward the

coast. A few pines & oaks
remnants of the former
forest grow along the top of this
ridge but most of the country
about Juguila has its early
forest destroyed & small brushy
second growth in its place.

Riding up the NW. slope of the
ridge east of Juguila from
5500 to 7000 ft. the flora
changed from that of the
lower to that of the higher
zones and Oaks, pines
Madroños, *Eryngium* *deppianum*
variothos sp., *Lobelia*, *Lopezia*
Salvia, Large red *Gnaphalium*,

Sambucus, ~~Salix~~ others.
At 6000 ft. Datura, a
slender sp. of Yucca, Annona
and Aguacate were con-
spicuous members of the
flora characteristic of the
zone bordering the lower
frost limit.

On the S.E. slope toward Nopala
the pines ended at about 2300
ft. where the tall slender
Cecropia, ear pod trees &
the large yellow flowered tree
began to be common with
many other tropical species.
~~From Nopala our road continued~~
~~in a S.E. course all the next day~~

In the town of Nopalá, as usual, we
were given the municipal building to
sleep in and used the tables for
beds to raise us above the vermin
of the earthen floor. In the morning
while at breakfast we saw a half dozen
men gather about the house with guns
& machetes & after being instructed
by the Presidente they started off
& within a few minutes came
back with a couple of men prisoners
with their arms tied by ropes
fastened above the elbows & the
ends held by men behind
while others walked before &
behind as guard. These prisoners
were thus taken across the mt.

to Juguila. The Presidente
sent a boy with us to show us the
right road a couple of miles out
of town and thence on we
continued on by ourselves as
usual. For some time we
descended along the valley
of the creek here & at 1400 ft.
~~these~~ ^{and} top ^{low} sides of a ridge were
found covered with a thin
growth of pines of the ordinary
hot country species. There
a few Coroso palms, Cereopias
other hot country species ^{were}
common. Leaving the valley
we crossed a steep sided ridge
having an alt. of 3800-4000 ft.

On the top & seaward slope
of the upper part of this ridge
above 3500 ft. are various
Coffee plantations, mainly old
ones, but some new ones
are being put out. The soil
is decomposed white granite
with a thin layer of vegetable
mould which the summer rains
washes away until the bare white
soil is left & the coffee trees then
gradually cease yielding.
The most of the much talked
^{Coffee} 7th Dist. of Jiquila is of this
character & can bear no com-
parison with the rich lands of

* An intelligent young man
on one of the old plantations here
told me that he had recently
cleared the land for 74000
coffee trees - planted 18000,
had holes dug for 6000 more
in a nursery of 25000 plants
at a total cost of \$2000.

parts of eastern Mexico -
plantations are made here
without shade & without irriga-
tion. * Leaving the top of the
ridge a sharp descent began
toward the coast. On this
slope pines end at 3500 ft.
although going down to 1400
ft. on opposite side of the ridge.
The ~~lower~~ oaks were mixed
with the pines & another set
ranged down in a belt
between 3500 & 2300 ft.
Bet. 2500 & 3000 ft. is a
heavy belt of *Coccoloba*
which form strips of forest in
places - along sides of cañadas

At 2300 ft. begins the
dry hot belt of the coast
country characterized by
the curious oak-like shrubby
tree with white flowers on
the sterile ridges.

The abundant veg. of the moister
slope above 2300 ft. gives
way quite abruptly to the
smaller & scarier veg. of the
coast hills. The geol. form.
is the same on the ridges
on the lower hills. At
an early hour we reached
the Village of San Pedro
Mixtepec. Here I showed my
letter to the Presidente who

was half drunk & showed me
the empty calaboose as the room
I might occupy. This I re-
fused to accept & he then
finally opened the Community
house & we took possession
of it. In the eve. when I wished
to have something to eat I
sent word to him asking him to
be kind enough to send to
some place to have supper
prepared. To this he replied
by sending back word that I
could go find it myself. I
thereupon walked down to
his house & finding him in

an unpleasant mood I
told him I would report his
conduct to at headquarters &
returned to the stopping place.
In a few minutes he suddenly
appeared & after a few remarks
apologised & complied with
my request. From his manner
thence forth until we left
the next morning it was evident
that he was trying to make up for
his error. Had I not been well
provided with letters, however,
it is certain that we would not
have found well here. This place
is 70 m. from Tepala at 750 ft
above sea level.

All coffee from this district is
shipped from Puerto Rico
which is on the coast about 15 miles
from San Pedro toward Puerto
Angel. At this place they seemed
to be in great fear of losing some
of their old muzzle loading guns
& the Presidente cautioned
me about being careful about
letting any one into the room
when they were stored and two
men slept in the room with us
while others were outside as
usual. These precautions make
it appear that they were either
afraid of their own people or
of us.

When at Pochutla this Presidente
chanced to be there & complained to
the Jefe Político that I had mistreated
him. The Jefe sent for me & I explained
everything to him & he told the Pres-
idente that he should have done
as I said he ought.

9/5

The next morning we re-
sumed our way with a change
to an almost easterly course
nearly parallel to the coast.
22 miles from San Pedro we
reached the village of Talabique
250 ft. above the sea. Here I
had another slight dispute
with the Presidente over his
lack of courtesy & the insistence
with which he kept repeating
that I must pay for everything.
I got all though I had already
told him that I would pay for
everything. The entire town
here seemed to be at work

on the walls of a large new
Church which was being built
of rough, cobblestone masonry
with brick arches. The work
was being directed by the Regidors
& was evidently ~~sup~~ directly
under control of the Authorities.
From here ^{P.B.} to Cozualtepec
24 m. & 500 ft. alt. we made
the next day keeping the
same course. At this
place we were rec'd in a
pleasant manner by the
old Presidente & I was glad
to escape the necessity of having
a quarrel with him as has been
the case so frequently lately.

JB

The 8th of March we reached
Pochulla. 28 miles from
Cozatl^{uallapee}pec at an alt. of
300 ft. From San Pedro
Mistepic to this place
the road has been over a
constant succession of the
dry coast hills among the
low, scrubby vegetation
under the constant scorching
of the sun from a nearly
cloudless sky. The early morn-
ings are cool & pleasant &
the nights are constantly cool
enough so a blanket is com-
fortable. At 9 a.m. the sun gets

uncomfortably warm & at from
10 to 10.30 a sea breeze sprang
up which lasts until about
2.30 P.M., when it dies away.
This breeze tempers the heat
in the middle of the day when
one is on the open hills where
it strikes him. The tops of these
hills & their upper slopes are
very sparsely covered with
low trees & bushes & often
have only a thin covering of dry
yellow grass at this season.
The trails are dusty from the
long drought and the trees &
vegetation still having leaves

(conclusion)

Many species of these
trees while their leaves
during the winter months
bear flowers & often become
great masses of flowers
forming conspicuous
objects in the landscape
with their masses of red,
purple or yellow flowers.

are dusky. A large share of
the trees have shed their leaves,
however, & we frequently passed
through long stretches of low
brushy woods almost or quite bare
~~of leaves~~. The dry leaves rusted
under foot. I was constantly reminded
in such places of the appearance
of a second growth woods in the middle
states in late autumn. But the hot
sun & the strange forms of
seeds or flowers borne by
~~these~~ some of these trees often
distracted one's thoughts.
The mahogany & others
while leafless have the ripening
seed pods conspicuous.

In El Noticioso of
Jueves 14 Febr. 95
(City of Mex.) is the
statement that the Junta
de Vigilancia de Carceles on
its visit to Belem last Monday
was given about 200 complaints
by prisoners among which
some of the prisoners stated
that they had been there since
1893 at the disposition of the
Criminal Court without
having been called before
it or sentenced.

In El Noticioso of Feb.
15/95 is a notice dated Puebla
Feb 13/95 describes an
attack by 60 bandits on foot

those back on the Hda.
of ~~Guadalupe~~ American
Colony on the Hda. of
Guadalupe Dist^o of
~~Huejotzingo~~ Huejotzingo, Puebla.
A force of 20 Rurales at
San Martin Texmelucan
were notified at once but
although the attack was
at 7 P.M. of Sunday the
soldiers did not start out
until 2 AM Monday.

3 Americans & a Mex.
servant were wounded
wounded.

